

Basic epidemiologic data on cancer

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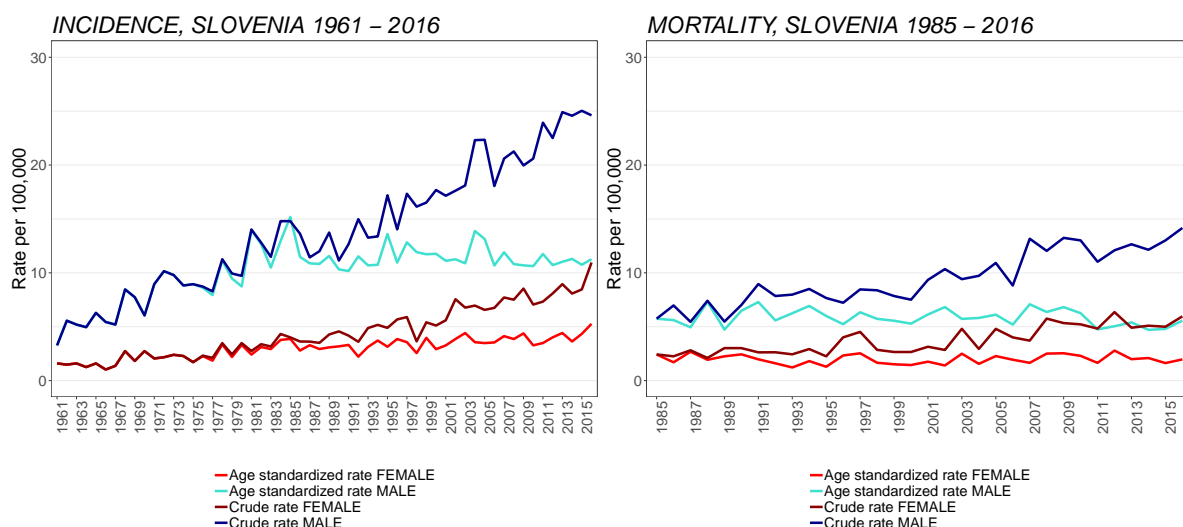
INCIDENCE (average 2012-2016)	Men	Women	Both sexes
Number of new cases per year	248	93	341
Percentage of all cancers (%)	3.19	1.42	2.38
Frequency rank among all cancers	8th	15th	13th
Percentage of all cancers except non-melanoma skin (%)	3.86	1.78	2.93
Risk of getting cancer before age 75 (CR) (%)	1.28	0.38	0.81
Crude incidence rate per 100,000	24.33	8.90	16.55
Age-standardized incidence rate (ASR) per 100,000 (W)	11.62	3.23	6.84
Estimated annual change of crude incidence rate latest 10 years (%)	2.64*	2.78*	2.72*
Estimated annual change of ASR latest 10 years (%)	-0.14	1.30	0.60

MORTALITY (average 2012-2016)	Men	Women	Both sexes
Number of new cases per year	131	57	188
Percentage of all cancers (%)	3.85	2.14	3.1
Risk of getting cancer before age 75 (CR) (%)	0.44	0.14	0.28
Crude mortality rate per 100,000	12.81	5.46	9.10
Age-standardized mortality rate (ASR) per 100,000 (W)	5.60	1.57	3.10
Estimated annual change of crude mortality rate latest 10 years (%)	0.47	1.92	0.84
Estimated annual change of ASR latest 10 years (%)	-2.82*	-0.78	-2.15*

PREVALENCE (on December 31, 2016)	Men	Women	Both sexes
Persons living with cancer at the end of 2016 (prevalence)	1,498	512	2,010
1-year prevalence	209	93	302
5-year prevalence	512	165	677

*Average annual change is statistically significant at 0.05 significance level.

Crude and age-standardized rates per 100,000 population over time.



MEANING OF EPIDEMIOLOGIC INDICATORS

INCIDENCE

Is the number of all newly diagnosed cancer cases in Slovenia in one year.

MORTALITY

Is the number of all patients who died of cancer in Slovenia in one year.

PREVALENCE

Is the number of all cancer patients alive on the last day of the year in Slovenia, regardless of the date of diagnosis.

CRUDE RATE

Is the number of cases or deaths per 100.000 Slovenian men or women.

AGE-STANDARDIZED RATE (ASR)

Is a summary of the individual age-specific rates using an external population called a standard population. This is the incidence or mortality that would be observed if the population had the age structure of the standard population, and corresponds to the crude incidence or mortality rate in the standard population. Age-standardized rate is used when analyzing the incidence/mortality within longer time-period (if the age structure of population changes in time) or when comparing the incidence/mortality between populations with different age structure. In the tables, standard world population (W) is used (see [Glossary](#)). In the figures showing incidence time trends, Slovenian population in 1961 is used as standard, and in figures showing mortality trends, Slovenian population in 1985 is the standard population.

RISK OF GETTING CANCER OR DYING FROM IT BEFORE AGE 75 (cumulative risk; CR)

Means the percentage of new-born children who would probably develop cancer or die from it before the age of 75.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL CHANGE

Is an average annual increase or decrease of an epidemiological indicator over the latest 10 year period. Results were calculated using Joinpoint Regression Program, version 4.1.1. A detailed explanation of epidemiological indicators can be found on SLORA web portal [SLORA - Glossary](#).